

STEAMER TABLE.	
From San Francisco:	
Sonoma	April 12
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EVENING BULLETIN

PAGES 9 TO 12

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HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1905.

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What would you think of a man who, with a street-car line at his door, walked ten miles a day to his place of business—not because he could not afford to ride, but simply because he had "never tried it"? And what of the man who tries to solve all of the little problems of life without using ads, simply because he has "never tried them"? o o o o

Mrs. Holdamspiel On Fashions



REPRESENTATIVE JOHN J. ESCH OF WISCONSIN.

Representative Esch, who is one of the authors of the Esch-Townsend bill which provides for the regulation of railroad rates, is a native of Wisconsin and is serving his third term in congress. He is a lawyer and is much interested in military matters. In 1894 and 1895 he was judge advocate general of Wisconsin.

CARDINAL RODE IN AUTO AND LOST PAPAL CROWN

Rome, Feb. 11.—The first Cardinal to use an automobile was Cardinal Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan, and the innovation ruined all his chances to the Papacy in the last conclave.

It was a few years after his elevation to the Sacred College, in 1894, that the automobile came into general use in Italy, and Cardinal Ferrari decided to purchase one for his personal use in the city within whose limits the Apostolic constitutions did not allow him to travel on foot. Since then he has used the machine, a magnificently equipped gasoline brougham, in his pastoral visits all over the diocese.

The new department of the Cardinal from the rules of the Sacred College, which prescribe that each member shall travel through the residential city in a carriage of a certain shape, drawn by two horses of prescribed size, and accompanied by a footman and coachman in black livery, made a stir at the time among the Cardinals residing in Rome, and its action was severely criticized in certain circles as not in keeping with the dignity of his office.

At the last Conclave the name of Cardinal Ferrari, who fulfilled the same conditions which resulted in the election of Cardinal Sarto, was never mentioned excepting in connection with his automobile rides, and not a vote was given to him by his colleagues. According to a member of the Sacred College, who so informed The World correspondent, the Cardinals feared that his love for auto rides would eventually lead the Milan Archbishop, if elected Pope, to come out of the Vatican for a longer spin through the streets of Rome.

"I well remember," said the Archbishop to the correspondent of The World, "how all my colleagues sent me their congratulations when I purchased my first machine. They might have been congratulations concerning my courage. Certainly, for some of them, I had displayed great courage in breaking through the traditions of the Church. Now, however, I am encouraged by the example of the Holy Father himself, who has recently ordered two machines for his personal use during his drives in the Vatican gardens. How times have changed!"

The Cardinal further states that he would never allow his chauffeur to make more than twenty-five miles an hour, and that he found automobiles riding a great advantage over horse traction, and a great deal safer. He cited an instance when, starting from Milan for a pastoral visit to Treviso in his machine, prominent citizens of Milan tried to persuade him to go in a horse carriage, as more in keeping with his dignity, and after arguing for a time in defense of the automobile he at last had to shock all those present by seating himself in the machine and giving orders to the chauffeur to start, to the evident confusion of his advisers. He expressed the opinion that

Mein Got, mein Got!—Vot vas der beoble ov dis world coming to, it haf grown ub, it would break Fhy, Heinrich, look at der vay dey dress! Mit coats und petticoats so tight dot, I dinks, dey must pe made out ov homogeneus iron plate to brevent egshblotion under der terrible shdrain dot dey under-go.

Dese young folks must pe obliged to carry vun miniature machine shob mit deir pockets in; mit vun goot subby ov rivets, bolts, egshdra stays und all der necessary tools for vun eheneral repair, in order to brevent dem going mit der fry-dock in efery time vun agsient habbens. Dey must take deir breath in short, liddle gasps, because iv dey inhale air enough to fill deir lungs, in der goot old natural vay, vut catastrophe would pe inevitable. Iv vun ov dese young aties should pe in loff, she could not sigh; for vun goot sigh from ler poddom ov der heart would out egshdra pressure mit der garments on und bust vun longitudinal seam, vich may haf fery serious consequences. Long shdebs would also pe disastrous to der structure; so dey must go along, ainceing deir vay, imbreassing beole's minds mit der idea ov some un valking mit tacks on. No uadder vot dey do dey must do ey must do it mit der inshdalmelan or der result would pe vun total vreck und no insurance. Und den deir abbearence vas enough to gife beebles der agne. Efery time I sees vun laty dressed, mit vot dey call der latest fashion, I feels like going mit der hospital in for siggs months. Such a sight vot dey vas! No madder from vot side you look at dem dey bresant vun alternate view ov convexs und concave surfaces. Der ledder "S" vas more shdraight und upright dan dey vas. Dey reminds me ov vun tree vot vas left to grow py itself mitout anypody attembling to make it grow shdraight; it twists und bends in efery direction, occupying three times der shpace dot would pe required py vun tree

twice its size; iv you should at-tempt to shdraighten it out, after egshpecially der young laties! it haf grown ub, it would break Fhy, Heinrich, look at der vay dey dress! Mit coats und petticoats so tight dot, I dinks, dey must pe made out ov homogeneus iron plate to brevent egshblotion under der terrible shdrain dot dey under-go. Dese young folks must pe obliged to carry vun miniature machine shob mit deir pockets in; mit vun goot subby ov rivets, bolts, egshdra stays und all der necessary tools for vun eheneral repair, in order to brevent dem going mit der fry-dock in efery time vun agsient habbens. Dey must take deir breath in short, liddle gasps, because iv dey inhale air enough to fill deir lungs, in der goot old natural vay, vut catastrophe would pe inevitable. Iv vun ov dese young aties should pe in loff, she could not sigh; for vun goot sigh from ler poddom ov der heart would out egshdra pressure mit der garments on und bust vun longitudinal seam, vich may haf fery serious consequences. Long shdebs would also pe disastrous to der structure; so dey must go along, ainceing deir vay, imbreassing beole's minds mit der idea ov some un valking mit tacks on. No uadder vot dey do dey must do ey must do it mit der inshdalmelan or der result would pe vun total vreck und no insurance. Und den deir abbearence vas enough to gife beebles der agne. Efery time I sees vun laty dressed, mit vot dey call der latest fashion, I feels like going mit der hospital in for siggs months. Such a sight vot dey vas! No madder from vot side you look at dem dey bresant vun alternate view ov convexs und concave surfaces. Der ledder "S" vas more shdraight und upright dan dey vas. Dey reminds me ov vun tree vot vas left to grow py itself mitout anypody attembling to make it grow shdraight; it twists und bends in efery direction, occupying three times der shpace dot would pe required py vun tree

like iv it vas in vun vise; und vo used to vork all day und at night nefer feel vun bit tired; but vas always fresh und habby. Ve could go out for vun valk or ride mit-out taking vun agshdra suit along for fear dot der vun ve vore would collapse before ve got pack home. Ve could jump, run, sing und amuse ourselves in vun chanarel manner mitout running der risk ov preaking some vital point mit our systerem in. Der young laties ov today cannot do dot. Iv dey do vun liddle vork dey feel so tired dot dey must go mit deir bed in; iv dey go und enchoy themselves for vun night dey vas sigg for der neghd two months; und vot for? Pecause deir dresses shdobs ub der pipes vot conveys life to efery part ov der body. Der dogdors calls it shdobbng der circulation ov der blood.

Dis vas vot vas gained py der introduction ov new fashions. But I shbose it had to come in order to follow der evolutions of der world. Men und vomen gets tired ov der same dings all der time und dey vas always dinking ov somedings new; und dis vay dey gife der world vun continuous change. Der physicians says dot change vas der pest preservative ov health; but I dinks dot der changes in der feminine apparel, for der last ten years, does not run mit dot direction in. You knows, Heinrich, dot I vas no dogdior, put I dinks dot vun voman vot vas complaining ov peing too healthy, all she haf to do vas to go dressed in der latest fashion for vun month und she would pe permanently cured.

Mrs. HOLDAMSPIEL, Kamalo, Molokai, Mar. 16, 1905.

Professor Burnham, astronomer at the Yerkes Observatory, who has just been decorated by the French Academy, will soon publish his lifework in astronomical researches and also a catalogue of all known double stars.

King Oscar II has appointed Dr. Gustaf Andreen, President of Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., Knight of the Order of the North Star, in recognition of his efforts in the cause of higher education among the Swedish-Americans.

Ven I vas vun young girl ve used to make our dresses to fit nicely mit our body on mitout it peing

THE "SPIT BALL" THAT PUZZLES BALL TOSSERS

AND HOW IT WILL BE USED THIS SEASON

San Francisco, March 19.—With the baseball season of 1905 close upon the fans, attention is being directed to the widely discussed "spit ball," and conjecture is rife regarding its probable effect upon the game. There now seems no doubt but that the freakish delivery has come to stay, and with its use almost universal throughout the domains of the national game, there will undoubtedly be many queer pranks played with batting averages hitherto unassailable.

Like many another good thing in and out of the realm of sport, the "spit ball" is essentially of California development. Sacramento, the Capital of this State, was the setting for its introduction, and George Hildebrand, outfielder of the present San Francisco club, the man who attended to the ceremonies of presentation.

From the best information obtainable upon the subject, it appears that Hildebrand, while in Providence in 1902, was watching an amateur going through the motions of pitching. Hildebrand noticed that the ball was taking peculiar shots and turns, and he accordingly made inquiries of the tyro as to the cause of it. The amateur spat upon his fingers and applied them to the ball. Hildebrand noted the feat with care and remembered it.

When the little outfielder returned to California in the fall of 1902 he signed to play with Sacramento, Pitcher Stricklett was on the same team and in the throes of a streak of bad luck. Hildebrand took him in hand and illustrated to him the new delivery. Stricklett applied himself conscientiously, and soon was able to make use of his knowledge in the league games. This was Mike Fisher's first season as a manager, and his team was a bad tail-end. The fans will remember, however, that Sacramento took a wonderful brace in the fall and finished one of the strongest teams. This was due to the effectiveness of Stricklett's delivery, as he was winning every game he pitched. It wasn't long before the players noticed him wetting his fingers, and then they gave

the ball the name that is now one of the most talked of in baseball circles—the "spit ball."

What strange gyrations the simple wetting of the fingers caused with the ball they did not then know. It was a thing of mystery, not to be learned until later. In that winter of 1902 the All-Americans came to California and played the Sacramento team. Stricklett pitched two games against them, shut them out in one game and beat them decisively by a score of 18 to 3 in the other. In this latter game Chesbro, the famous New York twirler, was engineering the bends for the All-Americans. He was a close observer and soon noticed Stricklett wetting the ball. Stricklett, deeming his secret one that would out sooner or later, willingly showed Chesbro how to secure shoots so freakish that it was difficult work for the catcher to stop them.

Development by Chesbro.

When the "spit ball" came into the care of Chesbro its real development began. The renowned pitcher applied himself assiduously to it in practice, but used it very seldom in games during the season of 1903. All the time, however, he was perfecting his control of it, and in 1904 it was made his principal stock in trade. The phenomenal success he made of it during last season is a matter of too recent baseball history to require any comment.

In the meantime Stricklett secured engagements with other teams and showed other pitchers how to use the "spit ball," until it became general, the first introduction of the freak into organized baseball coming, however, with Hildebrand's illustration to Stricklett.

Youngsters who desire to acquire this ball so that they may baffle other youngsters would do well to follow the directions given in this, the best recipe on the market: Wet the index and middle fingers and apply them to the ball, which is delivered from the hand the same as a straight ball. The ball will leave the hand with all the speed of a straight ball, but as it nears the plate it will lose its force and take on various shoots and bends. Just

which way the ball will shoot rests not with the pitcher, but with the ball, as no twirler has yet been able to control its course.

Coast Players Who Use It.

In the Pacific Coast League last season the ability to use the "spit ball" was acquired toward the close of the summer by Oscar Graham, "Nick" Williams and "Bones" Baum, all of whom used it effectively.

The peculiar pranks which the ball will play was illustrated oddly in one of the late season games at Recreation Park. "Nick" Williams was in the points, and the batter connected with a "spit ball" for an infield pop to Deleahanty at third base. Deleahanty fielded the ball perfectly and started to throw. He had got hold of the wet portion, his fingers slipped and he was unable to throw the ball as a consequence. The batter reached first while Deleahanty was still trying to secure a hold on the wet horseshoe.

In another game, between Oakland and Los Angeles, with Graham pitching, the score was 2 to 2 in the eighth inning, and Flood was on third base. While Graham was fiddling with a "spit ball" Flood started to steal home. Graham delivered the ball to Stark, but it took a sudden and most unexpected shoot, and the Oakland catcher was unable to hold it. Flood successfully negotiating his steal. Throughout the whole of this game Graham's use of the "spit ball" was the best exemplification it has ever had on this Coast. The ball had dips, angles and shoots that were fairly marvelous, and in the press stand the ordinarily blasé reporters sat pop-eyed and open-mouthed.

Games Lost by Its Use.

In the deciding game last season between the New York and Boston teams in the American League the score stood 2 to 2 in the ninth inning, with two men out and Chesbro pitching for New York. There was a man on third, and there were two strikes on the batter. Chesbro attempted a "spit ball," but lost control of it, and the resulting wild pitch gave Boston the American League championship.



MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT III.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, who was Miss Grace Wilson before her marriage, was the cause of a quarrel between Cornelius II. and his son that cost the latter about \$500,000. Cornelius III. was practically disinherited because he married contrary to his father's wishes. Cut off with \$1,000,000, he later secured \$3,000,000 from his brother Alfred and has done so well with his fortune that he is now alleged to be worth about \$25,000,000.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Washington, March 4.—President Roosevelt in his inaugural address spoke as follows:

My fellow citizens: No people on earth has more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently and in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the giver of good, who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well being and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our natural life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries "are exacted by the dead hand of bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race, and yet our life has called for the vigor and the effort without which the manlier and harder virtues wither away.

Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed, and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should be in us no feeling of vainglory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us, a full knowledge of responsibility which is ours, and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves, and we can shrink neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth, and we must behave as becoms a people with such responsibilities.

Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds, that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights.

But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak, but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others, we must be no wise insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace, but we wish peace and justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it right and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population and in power as this nation has seen during the century for a big blow-out." Dinks—"Ban and a quarter of its national life isque!" Binks—"No, they are putting inevitably accompanied by a liken a burglar-proof safe."

They did their work; they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage, unwasted and enlarged, to our children and our children's children. To do we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood and endurance, and, above all, the power of devotion to a lofty ideal which made great the men who founded this republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.

Yet, after all, though the problems the new tasks set before our fathers, who founded and preserved the republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the freemen who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past.

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